Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1863. NUMBER 22.

ceeded thus far to a degree that has made us the marvel of nations, but no man believes that voluntaering can longer be relied on. It is the only safe system, since it is the only one which calls into the field loyal and lukewarm alike, and offers no premium on the latter by allowing the unwilling to stay at home. The Government is beset with appeals, threats, misrepresentations, exaggerations, and statements of facts with which it is sought to barricade its sole path of duty and safety. Let every man who loves his country stand by the Government now, strengthen its hands, be ready to rally to its call. If this is done, the last hours of the rebellion are entered upon, and the day of a resoued and reunited country is near at hand.

THE FRENCH-MEXICAN ASPECT.

The plot thickens. The leading figures begin to stand out more clearly. The scheme s of the Emperor, with reference to the foothold he has gained on this continent, are looming into larger proportions, interlocking with the plots of our home rebels. Despairing of a recognition abroad, and seeing their cause here growing daily more desperate, the rebel emissaries in Europe are pressing eagerly and anxiously for an alliance with France, to further the purposes of both these high contracting parties. There is a strong probability that this result will be reached. France wishes to permanently establish herself in Mexico. The rebel leaders are entirely willing to witness such an event, if it can but become the prop of their falling fortunes, and we shall probably not long hence discover that Slidell and his accomplices have actually struck hands with Napoleon on the bargain.

The course of our Government is plain in the matter. The Monroe doctrine, to which we have so long adhered, we shall not now desert. It will remain our national policy that no European power shall establish itself on this continent. Only our own domestic difficulties would have held us silent thus far, while the French army was carrying on its Mexican campaigns. And it is probable that nothing but our home rebellion could have offered Napoleon his coveted opportunity of embarking in that undertaking, and so far indulged him in the same. Our Government will have more than a single word to say in the matter, in due time, and will take up the expulsion in earnest.

It can set about it even more directly if France places herself alongside our rebels, and links her venture with their failing fortunes, bringing both into the same line of fire. The entire force of this Government is being mustered for the finishing of this rebellion, and when the two sections are again reunited, there is nothing that will more conduce to securing a fine welding glow of patriotism than a vigorous foreign war, waged in behalf of sound-and just national principles. France may offer us that opportunity. She may force it upon us, for it will not be optional if the present aspects of her Mexican scheme are realized. A limit will be set to her operations in Mexico that will fall far short of her permanent establishment of French power on that soil.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 24, 1863.

WHEREABOUTS OF LEE.

It is believed there that Lee's army is near Winchester; it is equally reliable that a part of his army is far down the Shenandoah valley.

THE CASE OF GEN. WADSWORTH.

The resignation of General Wadsworth will not be accepted. He will be transferred to another command.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

In view of the increase of piracy the Government is strongly urged to issue letters of marque and reprisals. Some strong action is about to be taken relative to the iron-clad fleet being fitted out in England.

ARRIVAL OF A VALUABLE PRIZE.

The prize steamer Kate Dale, with 1,000 bales of cotton aboard, arrived at the navy yard to-day. Her Captain, officers, engineer and crew, nearly all English, are prisoners. The Kate Dale was captured by the United States gunboat R. R. Cuyler, a short time since, in the attempt to run the blockade at Mobile; she is a very valuable prize.

ONLY A RUMOR.

The statement that Gen. Grant is to receive the Major Generalship in the regular army made vacant by retiring Gen. Wool, is believed to be as yet only rumor.

DISPATCHES FROM GEN. BANKS.

Schiverin, bearer of dispatches from Port Hudson to the Government, arrived here yesterday.

THE WOUNDED AT GETTYSBURG.

Medical Inspector Vallum returned to-day from Gettysburg. He reports that all the wounded have been removed except those too severely wounded to be removed.

NOT BURNED.

The statement that Baron Giroli's residence was among the houses consumed in last night's fire, proves untrue.

GEN. SOL. MEREDITH.

Gen. Sol. Meredith has so far recovered from his Gettysburg injuries, as to leave for his home in Indiana to-day. He was furnished with a special private car by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad direct to Philadelphia, and was attended by Col. F. J. Jones, Com. Holloway, and Col. Bragg of Wisconsin.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

J. M. Holloway, chief messenger of the United States Patent Office, has received a commission of Captain in Col. Harrison's mounted rifles. He will leave for Indiana on Monday. An elegant sword was presented to him by his friends of the Patent Office. Com. Holloway now has all six sons, five in the army and one in the navy.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—An official order fixes the latest monthly pay of the Provost Marshals, under the Enrollment act, at $120 50 and that of the Surgeon and Commissioner at $113.50.

Government has decided on active measures regarding the fitting out of the rebel iron clad fleet in England.

The authorities are urged to issue letters of marque and reprisal in view of the increase of pirates.

A REBEL WAIL FROM RICHMOND.

"Nothing Goes Well in the Southwest."

FORTRESS MONROE, July 24.—The Richmond *Whig* of the 22d says:

The evacuation of Jackson, Mississippi, left in the hands of the enemy the rolling stock of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern, the Mississippi, and the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroads.

The entire power alone consisted of over forty engines, the loss of which is of inestimable importance, and irreparable.

Nothing goes well in the Southwest.

FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

Successful Federal Cavalry Raid.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—A cavalry expedition under Col. Toland, of the 34th Ohio mounted infantry, and Col. Powell, of the 2d Virginia cavalry, sent by Brigadier General Scammon, from Charleston, Virginia, to cut the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad at Wytheville, has been successful.

They captured Wytheville after a severe fight, and took 120 prisoners, two pieces of artillery, and 200 stand of arms.

Our loss was about 25 killed and wounded.

Col. Toland and Capt. Delaney of Cincinnati, were killed, and Col. Powell severely wounded.

The enemy lost 75 killed, and a large number wounded.

Our troops were fired on by the citizens from their houses, for which the town was totally destroyed.

The command reached Fayetteville Tuesday after a hard march of over 300 miles.

Sketch of Col. Shaner, of Mennonite descent, from New York *Times* correspondent.

NEW YORK, July 24.—A private dispatch from Washington, dated July 23d, announces, amid that Colonel Shaner, of the 128th Pennsylvania (colored) regiment, was killed in the battle of Gettysburg.

FROM DESMOINES.

A GRAND SWOOP ON DISLOYAL MEN.

Arrests of Home Traitors at Oskaloosa, Ottumwa, etc.

List of the Prisoners Now in Custody.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 24, 1863.

A great scare has fallen upon the Copperheads, and joy proportionate has visited the loyal men of Iowa, at the descent of the threatened blow upon our home traitors, for whom such an event has been for some time past preparing. During its late session in this city, the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court, before whom the matter was brought by our energetic United States District Attorney, found numerous indictments against our home traitors under the late law of Congress covering such cases. They had formed associations pledged to resist the draft. They had become blatant in their disloyalty, and open in their defiance of the Government. It soon transpired that the Court had this thing in hand, though nothing was known outside, as to who were to be the parties principally interested.

This made the Copperheads bolder than ever, to judge from their increased vehemence in tone, though it is more than suspected they were whistling aloud to keep their courage up—like the schoolboy in the graveyard. They asserted that it would be death for any Federal officer to go down into the infected districts and arrest these men. They raspored, and threatened until even loyal men began to dread the event, and deprecate such causes of irritation. Well the thing is over, and nobody hurt, Somebody would have been hurt had any obstacle been offered to the process.

United States Marshal Hoxie has just arrived here, having in custody the following named persons, arrested in Wapella and Mahaska counties, on the 22d inst., for complicacy against the authority of the United States, viz:

James Goldsbury,	Henry Rhinehart,
A. J. Reckenbaugh,	Frederick Baughman,
A. Powell,	Joseph D. Street,
Samuel Rush,	Silas Parr,
Skinner Rush,	Wesley Townsend,
Michael Heckard,	George Rohrs.
Jacob Baker.	

They will be arraigned to-day before W. G. Woodward, U. S. Commissioner, and bound over till the next term of the United States Circuit Court, or committed to jail.

A portion of these arrests were made at Oskaloosa, and three of the above at Ottumwa. These were Squire Powell, A. J. Reckenbaugh and J. H. D. Street. Their friends in the faith delivered to the Copperheads had sworn to stand by them, and Marshal Hoxie had accumulated at Rocky Mount, Iowa a metallic burial case with him to Ottumwa, if he had any desire to have his remains sent home in good order. He took down a metallic case with six chambers, every one of which would have been sure cause for burial to a Copperhead, had any such opposed him. The arrests at Ottumwa were made at four o'clock p. m., on Wednesday, and the threat was made that on the next morning Marshal Hoxie would find in the vicinity of the lake his prisoner sway by the train. He settled the matter by conveying his prisoners out of town by night in a carriage.

Mr. Hoxie and his assistants approached Oskaloosa on his way here. They were met by deputations of Union men, and warned that efforts would be made in Oskaloosa to rescue the prisoners. The U. S. officers, however, proceeded in accordance with their original purpose, and were not molested. The Copperheads know very well that the U. S. Marshal would not be likely to use blank cartridges, if he should have occasion to shoot.

The draft is soon to come off in Iowa, and the Government is thus preparing the way for it. Loyal men are delighted to witness the discomfiture of the Copperheads, who are decidedly crestfallen at this avalanche of misfortune.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA

A Rebel Account of Our Great Cavalry Raid.

Handsome Achievements in Damaging the Enemy.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 24, 1863.

The following is the full text of the Petersburg *Express* account, in its yesterday's issue, of our raid into North Carolina:

From passengers who reached here yesterday morning, on the train, from Weldon, we gather the particulars of the raid on Rocky Mount, North Carolina. The gang numbered between 400 and 600, and came up from Washu, N. C. This is the route supposed to have been taken for Rocky Mount, though about the same distance from Plymouth or Washington, a flourishing little town in Edgecombe county, about 18 miles from Rocky Mount, and where until recently the government has had immense supplies of bacon, corn, &c.

The raiders reached Rocky Mount about twelve o'clock, meeting with no resistance. A small squad of fifteen or twenty men, guarding a bridge over Tar River, near Rocky Mount, of course did not risk an engagement with such odds, but we presume retired in good order. The enemy proceeded to burn the depots, destroy the water tanks, and commit other acts of vandalism in the vicinity. They burned about 5,000 bales of cotton belonging chiefly to private individuals, which had accumulated at Rocky Mount, while a squad repaired to a large cotton factory near by, owned by W. S. Battle, where they applied the torch, and that spacious building with all its machinery was speedily reduced to ashes. This is a really serious loss to all that portion of the State, as well as the south side (Virginia.) A very large quantity of the cotton yarn made at this factory was purchased by the people of eastern Carolina and south side (Virginia), who since the war have been largely engaged in manufacturing clothing for home consumption.

The regular mail train for Wilmington passed just thirty minutes before the arrival of the raiders, and thus made a narrow escape from capture. The train on the Tarborough branch of the Wilmington road, was not so fortunate. It was captured by the raiders, and two car loads of ammunition, and over 30,000 pounds of bacon were destroyed. They also attempted to destroy the cars and locomotive, but only partially succeeded in this latter part of their undertaking.

The train from Weldon, which reached here yesterday afternoon, brought no intelligence later than the above. Travel and telegraph communication between Weldon and Wilmington are now interrupted, and we can find no one who is able to inform us when they will be resumed.

A military force sufficiently large to prevent the repetition of the destruction effected on Monday, is now at hand, but unfortunately they are just in time to be too late. The damage has been done.

The bridge destroyed by the raiders spanned the Tar River but a short distance from Rocky Mount. It was a most substantial structure some 300 yards in length. The track for a distance of a mile or two was torn up, and other damage effected which it will require a week or more to repair. Travel it is thought will be suspended for six or eight days. It is understood that the raiders have directly come back to Tarborough, distance from Rocky Mount about eighteen miles. If advised to remain at Tarborough it will be time thrown away to repair the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, for the Yankee cavalry will be unable to resist it in two hours time whatever they find so disposed to do from the force they find it will be unless.

We learn, however, that Robert Ransom, who is now in that direction, will quickly clean the invaders out of Tarborough.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 24.—The Federal cavalry raid from Newbern, N. C., reached Rocky Mount, on the Wilmington and Weldon railroad, on the 20th, and destroyed two miles of the track.

The bridge over the Neuse River, 1,000 feet long, was burned, thereby cutting off communication for some weeks.

NEWBERN, N. C., July 18.—A cavalry expedition left here this morning, which will penetrate the interior for a distance of one hundred miles or more, and before this is published its mission will be accomplished, which includes extensive destructions of railroad bridges, culverts and railroad connections. Gen. Foster, chief of Major Gen. Foster's staff, is in command. He is accompanied by Major Cole, the cavalry hero of this department, which makes General Potter's success doubly sure.

The recent enlargement of Maj. Gen. Foster's command, which now embraces Richmond, is the cause of great rejoicing in this department, as it is considered equivalent to the speedy fall of that city, with proper materials at the disposal of this gallant and experienced engineer officer.

A distinguished statesman and extensive slaveholder in the interior of North Carolina, who has been an anti slavery man since the first rebel gun was fired into Fort Sumter, has written an elaborate work, entitled "Slavery and the Rebellion," which is on its way to the publisher in New York. The eminent author says "that slavery will not be materially injured by the war, but will come out of the ordeal stronger than ever, and satisfy the world that State and municipal laws, sustained by the religious training of the Southern people, are more than a match for the projects of the world. A standing army of half a million of men, in the acceptance by the South of gradual emancipation, is the only method that will check its growth or cause its extinction, neither of which the Administration at Washington will deem it necessary to enforce. Hence slavery will be all the stronger for the war."

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

The First Through Shipment to New Orleans.

MATTERS IN AND AROUND VICKSBURG.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, July 24, 1863.

The steamer Planet has arrived here, but the news is anticipated by your Memphis dispatch below.

The first shipment hence for New Orleans since the suspension of river navigation, took place this morning, when the tow boats Sibbens and Hornet, in accordance with orders received from Capt. A. C. Woolfolk, Acting Quartermaster, started for New Orleans with 128,000 bushels of coal in tow.

The Dunleith, United States Sanitary boat, came in from Vicksburg this morning. Her officers report a large increase of sickness among the soldiers at Vicksburg. The Surgeons fear an attack of yellow fever. The water is bad, and there is little or no ice. The weather is intensely hot and dry. The stench all about Vicksburg is insufferable. Ice is being shipped from here as fast as possible.

The steamer Imperial is due here from New Orleans.

The Empire City, one of the six steamers that run the blockade at Vicksburg, came up with two hundred contrabands from Helena—nearly all women and children—eighty-one condemned horses, and fifty prisoners, who have taken the oath.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, July 23, via CAIRO, July 24, 1863.

The steamers Empire City and Planet have arrived from below, but they bring nothing important.

There are 65 Confederate officers on the Planet, and the nine boxes of arms captured opposite Natchez.

Soldiers of the rebel army are deserting every day. The rebel guerillas will soon hear from Grierson.

Gen. Banks has returned to New Orleans. Sherman holds Jackson. Matters along the river quiet.

T. D. Dunn, reporter for the New York *Herald*, died suddenly, on the steamer Minnehaha, near Greenville, Miss., July 13th, 1863. He was buried at Helena, but his body will be carried North to-morrow, in charge of C. H. Barrell.

There is some sickness among our troops. Nothing can be done below for two months.

Richardson, the West Tennessee guerilla, after his flight from Jackson, crossed the Hatchie river, and took a position five miles north of Brownsville. Richardson's men are stealing horses and everything else they need in that section.

At Brownsville on Monday, Mr. Wm. Nixon, a merchant, killed Dr. Ephraim Clay, one of Richardson's men, while stealing his horse.

FROM MORGAN'S RAID.

The Buckeyes Following Him Sharply.

A SETT OF FOR COL. STREIGHT'S MEN.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, July 24, 1863.

At last advices received at headquarters, Morgan was at Antrim, Guernsey county, where he stopped to rest his men. Our forces were only a short distance in his rear.

The general impression here is that Morgan will make for the Ohio River, near Wheeling. Antrim is so situated that he can as easily make for Steubenville as Wheeling. The force in pursuit is well fortified, which may probably deter him from attempting a crossing there. Hickson is only two miles in his rear, and it appears improbable that he can escape.

Seven boats have arrived, bringing 1,000 prisoners from Pomeroy. Gen. Judah and his staff also came down with them, and it is probable that all Morgan's officers captured, will be kept in close confinement on account of the terrible havoc and held as hostages for Colonel Streights men, who were captured in Georgia, in the celebrated raid in that State.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—Shortly after Morgan crossed the Muskingum, yesterday, he was attacked by militia under Col. Hall, with two pieces of artillery. Fifteen rebels were killed and several wounded. His progress was checked in toto by Col. Hall, but finally he escaped via Cumberland, Guernsey county, which place he left last night at seven o'clock. This morning he crossed the Central Ohio Railroad at Campbell's, but was so closely pushed by Gen. Shackleford that he had not time to do any damage beyond burning the depot and the let and 3d sons of July. At nine o'clock this morning he reached Washington, Guernsey county, where he did a good deal of damage in pillaging, &c. Shackleford is close behind him.

A courier arrived from the vicinity of Tay hoville at noon, yesterday, reports that about fifty men got detached from Morgan's command when he crossed the Muskingum, and are now prowling about the country, burning barns and wheat stacks, and killing stock. A force of 300 mounted men have been sent after them.

Major Krause, of the 58th Ohio, had a skirmish with the rebels at 11 o'clock this morning, driving them out of Washington. When last heard from, Morgan was at Winchester, twelve miles northeast of Cambridge, moving towards the Steubenville & Indiana Railroad, closely pressed by our forces.

FROM ST. PAUL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Edmund Rice, President of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, has just returned from England. He went to obtain aid for the road he represents, and says he succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations. 4,500 tons of iron are on the way here.

It is intended to build the road from St. Paul to Winona, along the river immediately. This will give us two railroad connections with the east.

Judge Chatfield, of Scott county, who is the standing Copperhead candidate for every office, great or small, when they are sure of being defeated, will probably be the Copperhead nominee for Governor.

Latest reports from Big Woods, say the number of Indians seen is diminishing. This is the result of vigorous measures recently adopted.

Gov. Swift has so far recovered from his recent illness as to resume the duties of his office.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

The Positions of Meade and Lee.

WHAT THE WASHINGTON PAPERS SAY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 24, 1863.

This evening's *Republican* contains the following:

The impression that Meade and Lee are lying with their armies along the western banks of the upper Potomac watching each other, and that the headquarters of General Meade are at Harper's Ferry, or in that region is a decided mistake. Both armies are active and Meade is where he can strike Lee a blow when he pleases.

A battle is likely to occur at any moment.

On the same subject this evening's *Star* has the following:

"We apprehend there can now be no little doubt that on Saturday morning last Lee commenced to move his army up the Virginia valley from the position and occupied since the rising of the Potom He had previously made a feint to cross the Potomac by sending Ewell's corps up towards Cumberland. It is presumed he regarded this movement of Meade's army, which has been by no means idle of late, as making it necessary for him to hurry off, for the protection of his communications with Richmond.

We feel very sure Meade has those communications already at his mercy, where and how it is not proper that we should state. At any rate we may not improperly say that Meade is demonstrating that all apprehension of tardiness on his part is entirely groundless.

Lee's advance is represented to have been at Strasburg on the day before yesterday and we trust, as we believe, that his whole flank is being daily felt by Meade's cavalry, so that all his movements are immediately known and provided against.

To these statement of local papers it need only be added that there is a plentiful lack of knowledge as to army movements on either side, and that the deficiency is being supplemented by the vaguest rumors.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—It has been definitely ascertained that Lee's main army is at or near Winchester. He has made no general advance down the valley.

The Richmond papers have fallen back beyond Bayou La Fourche. We had an affair with them day before yesterday, in which we lost one hundred and fifty men and three pieces of artillery. This, however, amounts to nothing. It will not affect the ultimate result, viz.: the re-occupation of the State of Mississippi by the Federal forces. We have not the least doubt now, from the course that events are taking, that we will in a very short time be in possession of the entire State of Louisiana, but Mississippi also.

The fall of Mobile, and with it Fort Morgan, must occur in a very few days. There is nothing to prevent General Grant from marching directly on Montgomery, Ala., and in that manner cutting off Mobile from all communication with the balance of the so-called Confederacy. The Confederate army will be driven into the Carolinas, Alabama will share the fate of Louisiana and Mississippi, and Georgia also. The movements of our armies have only to be made with rapidity and the rebellion will be at an end by the first of October, if not sooner. It is most singular, the important change that has occurred in the public mind since the 4th of July. Before that time everything looked dark and gloomy—now everything every where seems to say that we are to be successful. The fall of Vicksburg—the greatest blow yet struck against the rebellion—occurred on the 4th of July. Could anything be more ominous? and that other great victories within a few days of that time. God now favors us. He is helping us in every way. Let us see that we help ourselves.

It is supposed Port Hudson will be strongly garrisoned, and in part by the corps of Africans of Brigadier General Ullman. If this is the case, it will be a cause for congratulation, for it will remove General Ullman and staff from the temptations of large city like New Orleans, and enable them to learn something of their duties in the field and in heavy artillery practice, both of which the General and staff are sadly deficient in. Although Port Hudson has the reputation of being one of the most unhealthy portions of Louisiana, we can state the impression is not by any means because the Yankee troops were investing it. It is high ground, with a fine rolling country in the rear, well wooded, and a fine breeze. Where a breeze it can always be found there; consequently I think it would not be a bad place for our invalid soldiers to be sent to. There might have large temporary hospitals erected that would be far preferable to keeping men confined in a small room, within a hot, ill-ventilated hospital in a large city. If it is worth the trial, at all events, even as late in the season as it now is.

A movement will be made by the squadron in a few days that will lead to important results. I am not at liberty to state even as to the direction it will take. This safeguard for the public to know that Admiral Farragut will command in person, and when that is the case fighting may be expected. The Admiral and Admiral Farragut is not, and will not be one to sit quietly down outside duty. We hear that the Hartford will leave for the North in a few days for repairs. Should she do so, the other vessels composing Richmond and Brooklyn—should go also, for they all stand more or less need of a few weeks at a navy yard. The Admiral will not remain without them to accomplish the work before us.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 24, 1863.

The draft is progressing quietly without a shadow of resistance. Our home traitors are greatly chagrined at the failure of their prognostications, for they had promised that the streets should run with blood. Doubtless the opposition is here, but there has been another disposition of troops) which has counteracted it.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—The draft for the 4th District was completed this morning.

The draft for the 18th Ward, 3d District, is also finished.

The Provost Marshal, two enrolling officers and the blind man who drew the envelopes from the wheel, were all drawn, creating much mirth.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., July 24, 1863.

The enrollment in this State is nearly completed. Less than four hundred soldiers properly distributed have repressed violence and protected the enrolling officers, in all districts where resistance was attempted or threatened. Two companies have been keeping order for a few days in certain towns in Lafayette county, where the Copperheads loudly boasted the enrollment should not be made, and armed and organized to resist the draft.

The enrollment has been made without trouble, many inhabitants, however, playing mask.

OPERATIONS AGAINST CHARLESTON

The Attack on Fort Wagner Re-Opened on the 19th.

GENERAL GILLMORE CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The *Herald* says: The United States steamer Circassian arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 21st inst., from Charleston on the 19th. A general engagement was just commencing as she left.

Gen. Gillmore had erected a masked battery in the woods, quite near Fort Wagner, and expressed no doubt but the attack by himself and Admiral Dahlgren would prove successful. As early in the morning as the shadows disappeared, the attack began, and a perfect shower of shot and shell poured into Fort Wagner.

The Circassian's orders were imperative, and she could not stop to ascertain the termination of the day's fighting.

THE FRENCH-MEXICAN QUESTION.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT PHASE OF AFFAIRS.

French Schemes and Rebel Plottings.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The N. Y. *Times'* Paris letter says:

There are some strange rumors in circulation within a day or two, which I give you only as rumors.

Another change has been made, according to these reports, in the Mexican programme. Mexico is to be placed under a French protectorate, or to become a colony of France, with a French prince for Governor.

The Confederates have renounced all idea of regaining the Mississippi River and the trans-Mississippi country, without foreign aid. Slidell's visits to the Emperor and Foreign Secretary lately are said to be in connection with this new state of things on the Mississippi. They are concocting schemes for an alliance against the United States, with a view to securing, the one Mexico, and the other the Mississippi valley. The fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, they say, will throw Gen. Davis and Napoleon into such close contact as to render it to the latter's interest to send a fleet and army to the Gulf of Mexico, and will be the final blow which will precipitate an alliance that only hangs fire because the question of the Mississippi will by no means turn contrary to present expectations. It is this, they say, which makes Napoleon so hesitate on the question of Poland. It is this which makes him continually say Mexico is the big affair of the moment. It is this which has so suddenly demanded such large reinforcements in Mexico, for the whole difficulties of Vinoy has been ordered to prepare himself for departure in the month of September, and several vessels—the Ville de Lyon, the Jean Bart, and the Wagram—are about to sail with reinforcements to the artillery, in men and material, and yet the Government papers declared, after the fall of Puebla, that there were enough men now in Mexico to finish the campaign.

It is also ascertained that, on all hands, the Emperor is feeling that he cannot induce England to join him in hostile measures against the United States, or rather, perhaps, is not desirous that England should join him, and yet anxious to give himself the aid of an ally, is now treating with Spain on this subject, and that Spain shows a willingness to second the Emperor's views. The rumor adds that Marshall O'Donnell, who is now here, will very shortly go north to Berlin, ostensibly for the purpose of consulting the learned occultist Gracfe for his eyes, is in fact in treaty with the Emperor on the question of arranging the affairs of the Mexican Gulf for their mutual benefit.

From Nashville.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

NASHVILLE, July 20.—McCook's brigade left here for Murfreesboro three weeks since, and we missed it very much; but to-day it is back again, arranging its tents as carefully as though it was destined to spend the remainder of the year in Nashville. But while many rejoice at the return of 32d Ohio, 86th, 9th and 125th Illinois, they regret the loss of Michigan and Illinois regiments which took their place at Murfreesboro.

General Rosecrans and staff have been here for some time. He expressed much gratification at the fine appearance of the brigade as it viewed by him last week; and the reader must remember that when Gen. Rosecrans reviews a brigade or division, he does it in person. He moves about among the columns, and gives so much attention to everything that belongs to the well-drilled and thoroughly disciplined soldier, that satisfaction expressed by him means something.

It is so long since we have had any definite information from the watchful opponents of the Army of the Cumberland, that Bragg's exact location is not easily defined. I think Gen. Rosecrans will be compelled to advance for an enemy.

A Thoroughly Philadelphia Rumor.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—The rumor of the invasion of Pennsylvania has taken from the *Evening Bulletin* of this city.

Arrest in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 22.—To day Benjamin's hotel was visited by the Provost Guard, and two packages left there by C. H. St. Clair, of Harrytown, Md., arrested two days ago, and on the charge of being a spy—were found.

Four of the employees of the hotel were arrested, on the charge of disloyalty, but with no charge, whatever, against the proprietor of the hotel, Zenas Barnum.

Return of a Connecticut Regiment.

NEW HAVEN, July 22.—The 27th Connecticut regiment returned home to-day at 10 o'clock. They were received by the City authorities and the various military companies of the city. After a short address to the public square, by Dr. Bacon, they marched down to a reception dinner at the Music Hall. They will be mustered out of service on Saturday.

Negro Troops in the Mississippi Valley.

NEW YORK, July 24.—A special from Washington to the New York *Tribune* says: The War Department is pushing the organization of colored troops in the valley of the Mississippi, and Georgia also. The movements of our armies have only to be made with rapidity and the rebellion will be at an end by the first of October, if not sooner. It is most singular, the important change that has occurred in the public mind since the 4th of July. Before that time everything looked dark and gloomy—now everything every where seems to say that we are to be successful. The fall of Vicksburg—the greatest blow yet struck against the rebellion—occurred on the 4th of July. Could anything be more ominous? and that other great victories within a few days of that time. God now favors us. He is helping us in every way. Let us see that we help ourselves.

Outrages in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, July 23.—There was a disposition to resist the enrollment in the vicinity of Forestville, Harford county, Md., to-day. The leader of the enrolling officer was armed with 500 bushels of corn, also the base of Jas. Perry, with all its contents, and other house. Six shots were fired in the window of the residence of the enrolling officer.

The James River Expedition.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The recent disposition of Admiral Lee up the James River was not intended to attack Fort Darling or any other place. It was simply a reconnoissance, the object of which being attained, Admiral Lee returned with the gunboats down the river.

A Rumored Naval Engagement.

PORTLAND, July 24.—A special dispatch to the *Courier* from Cherry Field this morning, says Capt. Hasfield, of the 4th Virginia, has arrived at Steuben yesterday from Boston, reports seeing, about half-past ten o'clock yesterday morning, a heavy steamer, Pettit, Maine, firing heavy guns at some craft lost in the water, which was returning the fire. Both crafts appeared to be steering southward.

The Rebel Pirates.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The steamer George Cromwell, from New Orleans, is signalled. She is looking and expecting our advent with a faith and devotion which no circumstances can shake or alter.

No; nor have I spoken of the great joy it will afford the thousands of East Tennessee soldiers now in this army whose hearts are bleeding for an opportunity to march back to their fatherland. These things are not mentioned as an argument, for the reason that they have been too often urged and disregarded, and, it may be, properly disregarded. For I am not one of those who blame the Government with all the ills that afflict it. There may have existed good reasons heretofore, for not going to East Tennessee, but those reasons do not exist now. The question of supplies should not be entertained by our Generals, when the people are begging us to come and take their wheat crop for nothing, rather than sell it to the rebel army.

I am satisfied perfectly that if East Tennessee can and does support a rebel army of 200,000 men, it can and will support a Union army of a like amount.

But the great fact that I desire to call attention to is, that by occupying East Tennessee, we actually diminish the number of vulnerable points to our rear, and consequently a smaller amount of troops will be required to guard our flanks, and consequently there are means for supplies and augment our own strength by additions from East Tennessee and North Alabama; and also, by occupying it, protect the loyal people of East Tennessee from further depredations.

These reasons hastily thrown together, are seriously urged for a forward movement.

EAST TENNESSEEAN.

Medical Examination of Drafted Men.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23, 1863.

[Circular No. 38.]

Whenever Acting Assistant Provost Marshal Generals of States and down to necessary Boards of Enrollment will be authorized to employ such medical assistance as may be required in the respective surgeons of their boards in the preliminary examination of drafted men. The surgeon of the Board of Enrollment, however, is responsible for actions 16 and 18 of the "Act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes." For the examination in each case a reasonable compensation will be allowed to physicians and surgeons not in the service.

The surgeon of the board shall in person examine each case of physical disability upon which a claim for exemption must be based, and his recommendation shall be laid before the Board of Enrollment with his decision in the premises. No exemption for physical disqualification shall be granted by the Board till such examination shall have been made by the surgeon of the Board in person.

JAS. B. FRY, Prov. Marshal Gen.

Our Iron Clads.

The following is a list of the iron-clads in the Southern waters:

Montauk	Charleston.
Patapsco	Charleston.
Catskill	Charleston.
Nantucket	Stono.
Nahant	Stono.
Nantucket	Stono.
Passaic	En route.
Lehigh	En route.
Sangamon	En route.
New Ironsides	Charleston.
Atlanta	Port Royal.

The Death of Maj. McCook.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, 24th.]

Major McCook heard that Colonel Frank Gurley, noted as the murderer of his son, the unmerited Gen. Robert L. McCook, was with Morgan, and was so agitated that he left for two nights he could not sleep. He determined to join in the pursuit, and accepted a position on General Judah's staff. His natural impetuosity was with him in advance. On Sunday morning he was at the head of Gen. Judah's column, when, between the hours of four and five o'clock, it was ambushed, and the noble old man fell mortally wounded at the first fire. It is remarkable that he was shot in the abdomen, very near the same place that his son Charles and Robert received their fatal wounds. He lived until Tuesday morning, sometimes until within a few moments of his last breath. Knowing it would be impossible for him to recover, he made his will, and dictated messages to his friends. One of the last things he had to say was, "I yield my life a willing sacrifice to my country."

His body arrived in this city yesterday. The funeral services will take place on Sunday. His sons, Maj. Gen. Alexander McCook and Col. Dan McCook, and his daughter, Mrs. Baldwin, will be here this evening. If the feelings of the people were consulted, there would be, on the occasion of his funeral services, a most sincere and impressive demonstration of respect for the memory of the noble old Patriot, whose name will be honored throughout the country while manhood patriotism is remembered by a grateful people.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A Retrospect—General Hooker's Removal and its Causes.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

FREDERICK, Md., Monday, July 20, 1863.

A brief retrospective glance at the doings of the Army of the Potomac, during its late arduous campaign, may not be the most uninteresting reading for these hot days.

The first two days of Lee's invasion was a mystery to more directly in the dark of seeing Hooker's army swiftly rush northward into Pennsylvania to stop the ravages of one small division, while the mass of the rebel army, passing entirely over Hooker's left, could, in less than one day's march cross the Potomac at Nolan's Ford, and place itself between the national army and Washington.

There is no feature of the campaign more positive than this, and Lee was completely out-generaled in his attempted execution. And yet the General commanding the army of the Potomac at that time has been abused because he did not obey the behests of every frightened farmer in Pennsylvania, and rush to the protection of barwards and stables.

When Lee had failed to induce Hooker to uncover Washington, he lost no time in pushing forward into Maryland. It is equally true of Hooker that he lost no time in pursuit. Withdrawing his army speedily from its fortified position in front of Washington, he crossed the river by the pontoon bridges at Edward's Ferry, and in two days placed it in the vicinity of Frederick, an average distance of fifty two miles. At Frederick, Gen. Hooker's career as Commander of the army of the Potomac came to a sudden termination.

I do not know that the circumstances resulting in Gen. Hooker's removal have ever been given to the public. Being able to state them precisely, I will give them briefly:

From the time of leaving Fredericksburg Gen. Hooker had been sending under a strict letter of instructions from Gen. Halleck, and was reporting to the latter daily. The letter of instructions ordered Gen. Hooker to cover Washington at all times, and when the passage of our army into Maryland became a fixed fact, Maryland Heights was also added as a point to be covered and protected, and General Hooker was authorized to assume command of any troops that he might find in any department which he might temporarily occupy, including the garrison of ten thousand men at Maryland Heights.

When leaving Fairfax Court House for Frederick, Gen. Hooker asked if there were any serious objections to abandoning the position at the heights temporarily, and adding the troops there to his army, with a view to purpose and fight Lee. He then proceeded from Edwards' Ferry, accompanied by Gen. Warren, Chief Engineer of the army, to the position in person, and determine upon its value. Upon arriving at the Heights a dispatch was received from Gen. Halleck, announcing, in substance, that the position was of importance, and that point were too valuable to be abandoned, save in the last extremity. But, upon examination of the point, and obtaining the opinions of Gens. French and Warren, who coincided with him strongly, Gen. Hooker was so convinced of the futility of maintaining a large garrison force at a point likely to become isolated, and was so sure that, upon evacuation, Gen. Halleck would concur with him, that he at once gave the order for the abandonment of the position, the troops to march to Frederick and the stores to Harper's Ferry. He then telegraphed his action to Gen. Halleck, giving his reasons at length. The response was a still more peremptory order not to be absent from the position, Gen. Hooker being thus deprived of a much needed reinforcement of ten thousand excellent troops, and being in addition, refused to further the results of a campaign whose plan was not his own, respectfully asked to be relieved from command. His request was not at once acceded to, but modified, remarking that it was not in his power, nor the power of any other General, to do what was required of him with his limited force, and still be successful in the main object of pursuing and defeating the rebel army.

The President acceded to the request of Gen. Hooker, and with the order assigning Gen. Meade to command came a discretionary power from Gen. Halleck, authorizing the commanding General to abandon Maryland Heights or not, just as he saw fit.

These are the precise circumstances attending the removal of Gen. Hooker, which was, and perhaps still is, shrouded with much mystery.

Gen. Hooker took leave without any show or formality, save a feeling address to his staff and Gen. Meade stepped into command, and found everything so well matured for immediate action that he was enabled to move on without an hour's delay. The next day the army was in motion south, and the movements which were planned by Gen. But

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1862.

GOV. SEYMOUR AND THE DRAFT.

No one who has watched the career of Gov Seymour, from the first day of his appointment as Chief Magistrate of New York State, down to the late riots, and compares his official action with his political antecedents, and his well known sympathy with the rebels, will doubt for a moment that he is a traitor both to the Administration and the Republic. From first to last, he has been the unscrupulous opponent of Mr. Lincoln's government, doing his utmost, on all occasions, to thwart his projects and cripple the operations of the war; lending his sanction and approval to the mad speech and insurrectionary projects of the Copperhead party, daring even to parade the strength of this party before the very eyes of the Government, with a view to intimidate its counsels and coerce its action, boldly proclaiming the doctrine of State Sovereignty, and the right of secession, whilst the whole nation was in arms to resist these pernicious and traitorous heresies against the Constitution and the integrity of the Union.

All these facts, and a hundred others, of equal enormity, are patent, and will constitute a part of the public indictment which must before long be preferred against him, and bring him to trial before the tribunals of the country. It is impossible, that the treasonous acts of this man, invested as he is with such fearful power and authority, for good, or for evil, a power which he has universally exercised hitherto for the interests of his party, and the cause of the rebels, can much longer be permitted to remain unchallenged, and unpunished. One would think that the loyal citizens of the "great State of New York—and especially of the Empire city itself—would have been roused as one man, after his disgraceful and treacherous conduct during the late riots, to demand his removal and impeachment. So apathetic, however, is loyalty in that city and State, and in many other cities and States, too, alas! that we do not believe that any action would have been taken in respect to the unmistakable complicity of the Governor with the insurrection and the mob, on that occasion, if a charge of still graver character, and proofs of a still more damning treason, had not been brought against him, subsequently, by eleven gentlemen connected with the New York National Guard. This, above all, will be impossible to smother. It involves the honor of the State as well as the treason of its Chief Magistrate—and the Government will be compelled to investigate it. Then there will be a chance of bringing against him the evidence of his guilt in connection with the New York riots, and he will have to show cause why he did not take measures to protect the city, when he was notified beforehand the exact time that the draft was ordered to take place; why he sent his Adjutant to Washington, on the Saturday previous to the riot, to implore the President to stop the draft, and let the brutal mob of murderers and villains, whom he subsequently addressed as "My noble-hearted friends!" trample upon the laws of this great country, and the authority of the Government; why he himself was absent from the State when he knew how imminent, nay, how absolute, and certain, were the dreadful riots which involved a slaughter and a proud city in an indiscriminate massacre, and a general conflagration; why, when he made his appearance upon the scene of these appalling tragedies, he poured out his soul in sympathy with "bloody miscreants who had been slain at this horror and ruin-spreading Capital, calling them "his noble friends!" telling them that he had demanded of the Government the suspension of the draft, demanded that it should humiliate itself, and this torn and distracted, but still great and sublime Republic before the American people, and the scoffing despots of Europe, by confessing its terror of a beastly mob, and its helplessness to execute the laws; why, instead of this base and dastardly conduct, he did not throw upon them the small State militia forces, and sweep them into annihilation at the mouth of the cannon; why he withheld these forces, kept them altogether from the scene of conflict and left a mere handful of brave policemen, regulars, and marines, and the Provost Guard, to deal with them at such tremendous odds?

He will have to answer these grave charges, and they will be a terrible supplementary evidence of his treason and his guilt, when he is arraigned upon the still graver charge already preferred against him of organizing a regiment of the New York National Guard in each Assembly District, for the express and premeditated purpose of using them forcibly against the Government, to resist the draft in that State. We have had many specimens of treason during this war, but it was reserved for Governor Seymour to put the climax of audacity and rebellion upon these infamous examples. We forbear, at present, to remark further upon this monstrous act of aggression, and treachery against the Republic, perpetrated by the Chief Magistrate of the Empire State, for the purpose of ruining the Government, and helping the rebels. Our issue of yesterday contained all the particulars of this infernal conspiracy; with the names and rank of the Governor's accusers, and we wait for further disclosures.

VALLANDIGHAM COULD NOT FIND A MAN IN EXILE.

In his address to the Copperheads of Ohio, Vallandigham says:

"If this civil war is to terminate only in the subjugation or submission of the South to force and arms, the last of to-day will not live to see the end." No! in such a way only can it be brought to a close. Travelling a thousand miles and more, through nearly one-half of the Confederate States, and sojourning for a time at widely different points, I met not one man, woman, or child who was not resolved to perish rather than yield to the pressure of arms even in the most desperate extremity."

This opinion was based on conversations had with the rebel leaders. He found an echo of his own preconceived notions. He was glad to be thus fortified in the opinions he advanced when proclaiming treason in Ohio. But he is the last person to whom a Union "man, woman or child" would confess their attachment to the old Union, well knowing that betrayal would be the result. Vallandigham's interviews with the rebels were at a time when they were buoyant with hope of victory. Lee had invaded Pennsylvania with every prospect of capturing Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington—as they thought, and as Vallandigham hoped. Johnston had fallen on the rear of Grant's army, they supposed, and they were confident that these events between Pemberton and Johnston on the one hand would be captured and destroyed. Then they fondly imagined, Bragg would crush out Rosecrans, and in short everything looked rosy and prosperous for the rebel cause, when Vallandigham was enjoying their hospitality and sympathy. But the face of affairs have changed. Since the rebels have sustained a series of disasters, culminating not less than 80,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners, and 200 pieces of artillery. If he would come to his rebel friends in search most favor in the Women and children are "called to perish, rather than yield to the "pressure of Yankee arms," then what be our final issue.

But because the Union people of Ohio did not discuss or make Vallandigham a candidate for no other reason than the fact that they spoke in great numbers. Recent developments in North Carolina prove that a politician's party in the South are for the Union, and willing to come back on the same terms as the rebellious States of Tennessee and Louisiana. Governor Vance of North Carolina is a Democrat of the Douglas school, and his election was carried by the Democratic party, and overthrew those who were trying to place the party in a false position. [It will be done.—Ed.

Mr. Vallandigham and the Germans.

The *Germania*, the German Democratic newspaper published in Cleveland, in its issue of the 8th inst., rebuts the charge of Vallandigham's speech attachment to the old Union, and not a few Democrats of the respectable districts are of the same mind.

On the receipt of the news of the capture of Port Hudson and Vicksburg the Union men of New Orleans illuminated the city and had a monster torchlight procession of miles in length. When Col. Saunders made his last raid into East Tennessee along the very route which Vallandigham traveled a few days previously, he found more demonstrative loyalty, more unequivocal, general and sanctified devotion to the cause of the Union, than in any other part of the country, not excepting the Northern States, that he has visited during the war. Men, women and children cheered him on his way, with such emotion, that he says he was at times reminded of the scenes he had witnessed at camp meetings. Vallandigham was not in a position, and was not the person, to see anything of Southern Unionism, nor did he want to see it. There are none so blind as those who will not see.

LaSalle County Agricultural Fair.

The Tenth Annual Fair of the LaSalle County Agricultural Society will be held at Ottawa on the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th days of September. Ministers, editors, and officers of other societies will be furnished with admission tickets on application to the Secretary. Among others, premiums are offered for the best exhibition of sumachdraun by ladies and misses under sixteen. On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 9th, 10th and 11th, there will be three races: Horses to harness, mile heats, best three in five; horses to harness, two mile heats, best two in three; and mile heats, best three in five, free for trotting and pacing horses to go as they please.

☞ John Morgan has been interfering greatly with the appointments of George E. Pugh, to address the peace Democracy of Ohio. He has just been ahead of Mr. Pugh at or near Waverly, Portsmouth, Pomeroy, Jackson, McArthur and Logan. Now, as Mr. Pugh declines to discuss war matters, considering them of secondary importance, and quite incidental to something which Mr. P. calls "personal liberty," it is certainly very improper in Morgan to go about interfering with his liberty of speech. Perhaps if Mr. Pugh could have addressed Morgan's gang on the impolicy of arbitrary arrests, and the insignificance of the war, he might have converted them; who knows? We suppose the difficulty was, Morgan's personal liberty was in danger from the persistent proximity of Hobson, at the head of a large party of "Lincoln's minions."

☞ The Cincinnati *Commercial* says that the Pennsylvania butternuts have begun to "argy" in this way since Lee's horse stealing invasion: "If 'is 'gin Con'stution for Linkoln to 'vade Suth'n State—and Linkoln's 'gin Cons'tution—its 'gin't fur Jeff'son Davis 'n' Linkoln both 'gin Cons'tution." Now there's progress in this sort of logic. If the butternuts go on this way, and figure should be a few more raids in the North to help them in their mediations, they will come to the conclusion that Jeff. Davis is as bad as Lincoln.

☞ The Dubuque *Herald*, the most outspoken of the peace organs and exponents of Vallandighamism, denounces any attempt to restore order in New York by calling in the military, as an attempt to put the city under "the military hoof" of an Abolition despotism. Of course, any thing that tends to the preservation of order and the enforcement of law, is despotism. Under such a State there must be permitted to introduce political anarchy into the Government, and unbridled license given to a cruel and destructive mob.

☞ A LOYAL NEWSPAPER WANTED.—A splendid opportunity is now offered for a man with a capital of from $1,000 to $1,500 to start a loyal paper at Fort Madison, Iowa, a town of 4,000 inhabitants. The people of that entire country are anxious for the establishment of a genuine loyal paper that will support the Government. Who speaks?

☞ The editor of the Dubuque *Times*, who has been sued by Mahony, late of Fort Lafayette, for libel, announces that at the next session of the Grand Jury, he shall ask, that body to indict D. A. Mahony for sundry crimes and misdemeanors. If "the martyr" gets his deserts, he had better be making his peace with Heaven.

Another Democratic Paper will not Support Mr. Vallandigham.

The *American Union*, published at Steubenville, Ohio, and edited by John Sheridan, refuses to support Vallandigham for Governor. It is a been the Democratic organ of Jefferson County for more than thirty years. In an article published on the 15th, the *Union* refers to the noise made by Vallandigham about State rights, and an armistice, and observes:

"If the party adopt the peculiar views on this subject (State rights) of the great South Carolinian, John C. Calhoun, then the former position of the Democratic party must have been wrong, and we have but found out since the latter day of Democracy are playing fast and loose with the party that Jackson and all such ordinary men as him didn't know what Democracy consisted of, and of what ingredients it is composed, not-withstanding the history of the country shows that when secession raised its head with John C. Calhoun for its leader, that he proved to be a false man for the time, and that 'Pilot you weathered the storm'—crushed the great Nullifier and his followers—and as long as he lived was looked upon by the whole nation for his prompt action in so doing. It was never mooted again until after Jackson and Calhoun died.

"It is evident that the Union defines his position thus:

"We, as an editor, stand to day where we did the first day the first gun was fired on Fort Sumter. We, as the whole party stood with us then, as we believe it does now. We will not be intimidated or wheedled into a wrong position. We will not be allied between the cause of the Israelites and Philistines, and we can see in the hour of degeneracy, wasting the land, the spirit of the great Democratic party, that, like ancient Nineveh, the people will awake and come up to the purification of the Democratic principles, and overthrow those who are trying to place the party in a false position. It will be done."

Notices

IMPORTANT TO

...ELLIARD—Long and te...
...ROSS, (formerly of New ...
...SILVER SPOON.
...ELLIARD.
...ICKER'S THEATRE,
...S AROMATIC SCHA...
...RUTTER, ENDICOTT & CO.,

Banking and Exchange.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, (Late Tilden, organized under the National banking law, is located at

22 LASALLE STREET.

Capital, - - - - $250,000.

Is prepared to do all the usual business to accommodate customers.

JOHN WENTWORTH, President.
E. W. BLATCHFORD, Cashier.

RUTTER, ENDICOTT & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner Lake and Clark streets.

A general banking business transacted. [y] cod tm

ADVANCES ON PRODUCE.

The undersigned are prepared, as heretofore, to make advances on produce stored in their warehouses in Chicago, or consigned to their agents in Liverpool, London or Glasgow, at the usual rates.

JOHN V. FARWELL & CO.

REFERENCES—Bank of Montreal, Montreal.

THE MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK,

63 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also, from 6 to 8 P. M. every Tuesday and Saturday.

INCORPORATED IN 1861.

$5 to open, Interest on Savings.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

...ROSS, Commission Merchants, 63 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1863.

JOHN BROWN IN HANNIBAL.

From the Hannibal (Mo.) Courier we get an account of a glorious celebration in that city over the capture of Vicksburg and the victory of Gettysburg.

The city was brilliantly illuminated with all kinds of patriotic transparencies. After the arrival of about eight hundred persons from the surrounding country, the torch-light procession of over two thousand people was formed, and marched to the Public Square, where preparations had been made for hanging in effigy Jeff. Davis. A regular scaffold had been erected, and to this the effigy was taken, amid the shouts and cries of the crowd. A sentence was read to the counterfeit traitor, at the close of which the trap was sprung and the body swung off. The remains were then cut on fire, while the crowd sang the following words to the tune of

JOHN BROWN.

Old Jeff. Davis' body now mouldering to ashes,
While weep the rebel leaders who have shared his guilt and shame;
But he has lost his life in playing treason's game,
And God's day is marching on.

CHORUS.

Glory, glory, hallelujah,
Glory, glory, hallelujah,
Glory, glory, hallelujah,
God's day is marching on.

Jeff Davis and his many cause no chivalrous and brave,
Owe no fear their rule in nation when they fought "their rights" to save.
Many traitors to their traitor-chief their traitor graves,
For God's day is marching on.

Invasion was his policy with all his traitor crew,
The Empire State and Keystone came to arms to subdue;
And Maine hearts met them 'neath the stars which rouse
For God's day is marching on.

Jeff Davis's confirmation was a fraud on godly men,
Christ's love in the bondman, and the poor in fetter pain,
Slaves who fight for freedom's banner shall taste liberty rebels,
For God's day is marching on.

The conflict Jeff has started he'll stir her depths to vice;
But the Union army, with their flag red, white, and blue,
Are leagued to gain the victory and "put the rebels through,"
For God's day is marching on.

O, soldiers true of freedom, strike now while you have,
Deal a death blow to oppression in this accepted day,
Behold the doom of traitors, for Hate draws a bright'ning ray,
And God's day is marching on.

The demonstration is said to have been one of the most enthusiastic ever witnessed in that city.

A few secessionists refused to illuminate. The people posted pickets around the town to keep off the militia, and then proceeded to clean out the premises of those rebels.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

—The Bishop of London has set on foot a subscription to the one million sterling, or five million dollars, in five years, to relieve the spiritual destitution of his diocese. The Bishop offers to give £20,000 toward the amount required, or £2,000 per year for the ten years.

—The Rev. Dr. Sheldon, senior pastor of the Congregational Church at Easton, Mass., is now in his fifty-first year of his ministry, and during all the whole of that time has lived in the said parsonage.

—The following is the statement of Rev. Charles Beecher, lately on trial for heresy in Massachusetts:

Mr Beecher stated that he had preached an elaborate sermon since he had been pastor of Georgetown, the object of which was to annihilate Universalism. A quotation was given in proof. He stated to the council that he never had a doubt about the wicked as they would have a part in the lake that burneth with fire and brimstone. He asked the council if he could have used stronger language as the extracts showed him to have advanced with such solemn warnings to the impenitent, and yet could he be charged to effect the false notions made by witnesses that he never preached about the wrath of God, he could from one child's sermons which sustained passages of great solemnity during the time of God's wrath against the sinner.

From a sermon preached in April, 1860, it appeared that he spoke of "Lay Representation and Itinerancy," by Rev. Dr. Wheedon, which came to be intended to stem the tide which is setting towards a more popular form of government in the Methodist Church. Dr. Wheedon says that "the establishment of representation repeals itinerancy," and then adds: "Disintegrated, dismantled, and shorn of its power, the glory of the Methodist Episcopal Church is done." Yet he is in favor of extending the terms for which the ministry is appointed. The article entreats deep interest, and to say warmth of feeling on the question. Our neighbor, the Methodist, is not interested by brevity, but against the extension of the representation is admitted

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1865.

THE CITY.

Thermometer—6a., 74deg.; 12m., 84deg.; 6p., 80deg. Average for the day, 79deg. Same day in 1864, 84deg.

Personal.—Gen. Edward Dillon, United States Attorney General, and family, are stopping at the Sherman House. They are on their way to Washington.

Fire in Rear.—The conflagration in the rear of the Sherman House, yesterday afternoon, proved to be a fire in the roof of the building occupied by Lawton Bachelder, Brown's Block, Metcalf, Belts Creek, Goodrich & Co., dealers in crockery and glassware. The fire originated in the extreme south end of the building, and in the rear of the premises occupied by Metcalf & Co., and is supposed to have been caused by sparks from the adjacent chimneys. The fire was extinguished before it had done much damage.

Entertainment at Public Hall.—A new company, known as the Metropolitan Minstrels, will open at Public Hall this evening. The company is said to be a very good one, and the entertainment will be worth seeing. Those who want the best of minstrelsy should not fail to attend.

Lost Child.—During the recent excitement, a little girl, about 4 years old, was lost from her parents, and has not been found. She was dressed in a dark calico dress, and wore a white sun-bonnet. Any information concerning her will be thankfully received by her parents, who reside on Ohio street, near Dearborn.

Destruction of Police Property.—A new cop-per was detailed to patrol Clybourn-place, between Division and Chicago avenues, on Saturday night, and in the course of the night he succeeded in demolishing a gate, a fence, and a portion of the sidewalk. The gate was valued at $5, and the fence and sidewalk at $10. The new cop-per will be required to pay for the damage done.

Arrest of Supposed Burglars.—Officer Hoffman, of the Second Police District, arrested, on Saturday night, two men, named Thomas Hall and Thomas Kennedy, on the charge of having broken into the store of Mr. Thomas Hall, on Wells street, between Division and Chicago avenues, on the night of the 28th inst. The prisoners were taken before Justice Morris, and committed to jail in default of bail in the sum of $1,000 each to appear at the October term of court